

CACCHIONE RE-ELECTED



PETER V. CACCHIONE

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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SOVIETS NEAR KOROSTEN HUB; BATTLE RAGES ON BOUGAINVILLE

Nelson Thrilled by Soviet War Effort

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, today gave a vivid eye-witness picture of the all-out war effort of the Soviet Union on the production front.

"I didn't know what all-out war meant until I saw the all-out war the Russians are waging," Nelson told his first press conference since his return from a three-week trip to the Soviet Union.

Nelson paid warm tribute to the "truly inspiring" devotion of the Soviet people in subordinating everything to the needs of the Red Army.

And he described Marshal Stalin with whom he conferred for an hour and a half as a man with a "tremendous grasp" of both war and post-war problems and with a "great sense of humor."

"I found Marshal Stalin to be a regular fellow. The kind of fellow you can sit down and talk to."

HAILED PRODUCTIVE SKILL
Nelson went beyond praising the heroism and courage of the Soviets. He was the first American official to shed light on the skill and efficiency with which they have organized their production effort.

And he was the first official to give real insight into the terrific planning and organization which has made the Soviet production front successful and which has contributed to the victories of the Red Army.

The WPB chairman said that the Soviets "have done a wonderful job of scheduling raw materials and component parts." This is one problem that has constantly harassed American production chiefs, and Nelson said that the Soviets have "done a better job of this than we have."

Nelson regretted that he did not have more time to study Soviet scheduling for possible adaptation to this country.

He said that he was "tremendously impressed" with the completely smooth flow of materials and parts into the plants. And he commented on the almost complete absence of warehouses with materials or completed implements of war "lying around."

Nelson said after that he congratulated one pilot on his skillful testing of a plane which had just come off the assembly line, the director of the plant commented to him: "That plane will be killing Germans tomorrow."

DISPELS "SECRETIVE" MYTH
At the outset of his press conference Nelson dispelled the myth that Soviet officials are secretive and uncooperative in dealing with responsible representatives of the United States. He emphasized that the Russians "didn't hold back a single thing," in showing him the great armaments production of the Soviet Union in all parts of their huge country ranging all the way to the

Marines Fight to Wipe Out New Japanese Landing

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Nov. 11 (UP).—U. S. Marines battling Japanese reinforcements on the west coast of Bougainville Island in the Solomons killed 150 of the enemy at Empress Augusta Bay Tuesday, a communique announced today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique listed 67 more Japanese planes destroyed in actions throughout the southwest Pacific. A 10,000-ton enemy merchant ship was sunk.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Nov. 11 (UP).—U. S. Marines were engaged in bitter fighting today along tiny Laruma River on the west coast of Bougainville Island, last important Japanese foothold in the Solomons, amid indications that the mountainous, 140-mile-long island might become a second Guadalcanal.

Yesterday's disclosure that a regiment—possibly 3,000 men—of Japanese reinforcements had landed and that more had been sighted en route was taken to mean the enemy possibly had decided to stage an all-out battle for Bougainville, last barrier between the American forces and the Japanese base of Rabaul.

Fighting thus far was concentrated almost entirely around the Laruma, a river not much more than five miles long which rises in the foot-hills of 8,500-foot Mt. Bagana and reaches the sea five miles north of Cape Torokina on the north side of Empress Augusta Bay.

Fighting also was reported at Atsinlana Bay, two miles north of the Laruma, suggesting that the enemy positions already were encircled, but this report was not made clear by a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander-in-chief.

British to Badoglio: Oust Gen. Roatta
LONDON, Nov. 10 (UP).—Britain has asked the Italian Government to remove Gen. Mario Roatta, former Chief of Staff under Benito Mussolini, still was under consideration "by the Commander-in-Chief" although the British preliminary investigation was completed.

Asked whether, in accordance with the Moscow conference, these generals would be sent to Yugoslavia for trial, Law said: "That is a matter for the United Nations commission."

Hull Returns Home, Hails Moscow Pact
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull returned triumphantly from Moscow today, supremely confident that peace-loving nations will chart a better world from the program of international cooperation he helped fashion at the Soviet Union capital.

The 72-year-old statesman, described by Prime Minister Winston Churchill as "that gallant old eagle who flew far on a strong wind," received a virtual hero's welcome

Colombia Elects 88 Communists to Office

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOGOTA, Colombia (By Mail) (Delayed).—The Communist Party elected 88 city councilmen in various cities throughout this republic in the elections of Oct. 3, it has been announced here.

The rather lengthy counting of the ballots revealed this Communist advance just before the candidates took office on Nov. 1.

Previously the Communists had 23 City Councilmen in Colombian cities. The current election victories represent a four-fold increase.

Communist Councilmen this year are distributed by Departments as follows: Atlantico, 1; Bolivar, 5; Caldas, 2; Cauca, 2; Cundinamarca, 25; Tolima, 30; Valle del Cauca, 7; Santander, 9; Huila, 5; Magdalena, 1; Bellas, 1.

Only in three Departments were no Communist councilmen elected in the cities: Santander del Norte, Narin, and Antioquia.

Special importance is attached to the election of two City Councilmen in Bogota, Colombia's capital city, out of a total Council membership of 14 persons. This is the first time that any Communist ever sat on the City Council of Bogota.

The elections in general were not only a marked gain for the Communist Party but a great victory for the progressive forces generally.

The Conservative Party, for example, which is tied up through most of its leaders with the pro-fascist Spanish Falange, met with a large decrease in votes. The present democratic pro-United Nations government of Dr. Alfonso Lopez was in effect upheld by the current municipal election results throughout the country.

Italian Unity Bloc Asks King Abdicate

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Italian underground radio, Milano Liberta, considered the spokesman for the Italian National Front in Northern Italy, has come out for the immediate abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, opposes a regency at this time, but urges that a final solution of the question of monarchy in Italy be left to a democratic constituent assembly after the war is over.

The radio, as heard in Rome on Nov. 5, and reported by Intercontinental News declared that the issue of the monarchy has now arisen in sharp form, as Marshal Badoglio engages in the establishment of a government, representing all political parties.

It then declares that Victor Emmanuel has three acts on his conscience which make it desirable for him to abdicate and "disappear" from the Italian scene: first, his handing of power to Mussolini in 1922; second, his refusal to oust Mussolini when the Socialist deputy, Giacomo Matteotti was murdered in 1924; and third, his joint responsibility for Mussolini's declaration of war in 1940.

"All we have said about Victor Emmanuel refers also to his son Umberto, and to all members of the Savoy dynasty who were of mature age when the King committed the aforementioned acts," the radio says.

WARNS AGAINST REGENCY
However, the National Front spokesman argues, it would be dangerous to decide the question of monarchy or republic in principle at this time.

It therefore warns against the "proposal now made that the King should abdicate."

Gen. Tito Greeted Gen. Montgomery
LONDON, Nov. 10 (UP).—Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich's People's Liberation Army announced a number of successes as guerrilla fighting swept Yugoslavia from end to end.

The Free Yugoslav Radio, which broadcasts Tito's communications, said today that the Partisan leader had sent a message of good will to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British 8th Army in Italy.

Tito said he was gratified that the two armies were fighting "against the common enemy" less than 200 miles apart.

Cross Strategic Tetarev River West of Kiev

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UP).—Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's Soviet forces fanning out in a wide arc west of Kiev captured more than 60 places today and drove to within 12 miles of the important rail junction of Belaya Tserkov, 47 miles southeast of the Ukraine capital.

Forty-four miles northwest of Kiev, the Red Army smashed across the Tetarev River and captured the district center of Ivankov in their drive toward the Korosten-Zhitomir-Berdichev railroad.

Continuing fighting was reported west and northwest of Nevel, on the front above Vitebsk, where the Soviets, pushing steadily toward the Old Polish border, captured several towns, villages and hamlets.

The Soviet operational communique, broadcast by Moscow reported that Soviet troops in the Crimea fought to widen their bridgehead positions and improved their lines on the Kerch Peninsula—the Crimean eastern tip.

RED NAVY IN ACTION
Front reports to the Soviet newspaper Red Fleet said intense naval engagements were being fought off the eastern Crimea, with Red Navy torpedo boats, submarine chasers and naval aircraft maintaining a safe lane across the Kerchenski strait between the Taman Peninsula of the Caucasus and the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea.

(The German Transcaucasus news agency, in an overseas transmission reported by the OWL, said Soviet troops had landed "at a third place" in the Crimea and were involved in "severe fighting" with German and Rumanian units.)

Front reports relayed by Moscow also reported heavy fighting in the Perekop Isthmus, northern entrance to the Crimea.

The Germans were counterattacking savagely with tank units supported by aircraft, these dispatches said, and the Soviets, closing in steadily on the 2,500-year-old city of Kerch, repulsed more than 19 Nazi counterattacks Tuesday.

On the Kiev Front, where Stockholm dispatches from Berlin said the Germans were fighting a delaying defensive battle in swirling snowstorms and bitter cold, Vatutin's forces pressed Col. Gen. Hermann Von Roth's battered Nazi divisions northwestward along the railroad to Korosten, due westward on the highway to Zhitomir and southwestward from Fastov on the rail line to Vinnitsa.

8 Groups Ask Tax Bill Change

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The coalition of eight organizations which united some time ago on a win-the-war tax program today called on Congress for drastic revision of the tax bill so far approved by the House Ways and Means Committee "so as to meet the basic requirements" of a war time revenue measure.

A joint letter to Congress urging prompt action on seven amendments to achieve this effect was signed by leaders of the CIO, National Farmers Union, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Women's Trade Union League, League for Women Shoppers, National Lawyers Guild and National Consumers Union.

The coalition severely criticized the tax bill as it now stands and warned against any form of "tag rule" which would prevent full discussion on the floor.

It called for adoption of the following amendments:

1. The elimination of the income tax levies on low incomes which

Heads Kings List With 68,836 Votes

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, was re-elected to the City Council from Brooklyn last night at the conclusion of a seven-day count of PR ballots in the Bedford Ave. Armory. Thus two Communists will hold seats in the new Council. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro leader was elected on the Communist ticket Tuesday in Manhattan.

Cacchione had a total of 68,836 votes, and was the first man on the list of six men when the Brooklyn

Reaction Howls For PR's Scalp

By Mac Gordon

The regular biennial attack on Proportional Representation is on. After each councilmanic election since PR was instituted in 1937, a hue and cry has been raised to shelve it.

Behind this hue and cry are the Democratic machine politicians, who hanker after the days of tin boxes and Boards of Aldermen consisting of 64 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Already, Councilman James A. Phillips, Queens Democrat, has publicly announced that he intends to bring the fight to eliminate this democratic system of voting into the City Council. Councilman Louis Goldberg, Bronx Democrat who was defeated for re-election and a hanger-over from aldermanic days, had previously served notice that he intended to press the fight in the next Council. That was before he figured he wouldn't be a member of the next Council, but you can imagine what his reaction is now.

The Bronx Chamber of Commerce has condemned PR and promised to "go to town" to abolish it. And the Daily News has written an editorial on the subject. There will be lots more.

The fight against PR began as soon as it was instituted. At the state constitutional convention in 1938, an attempt was made to write into the state constitution a provision barring that method of voting.

It was defeated, but the opposition came right back with a referendum to abolish PR in 1946. They

(Continued on Page 4)

'Daily' Council Meeting Tonight

TRADE UNIONISTS INVITED

Active trade unionists are invited to join with delegates to the Daily Worker Advisory Council in attending the November meeting of that body tonight (Thursday).

The program to be considered will be an interesting one, the officers of the Council state, including the following reports:

1. Review of the AFL convention by Louis F. Budenz, managing editor of the Daily Worker.

2. Review of the CIO convention by Alan Max, assistant managing editor.

3. Discussion of plans for the 20th anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker, led by Rebecca Grecht, circulation manager.

All club, section and country press directors are urged to attend, along with all active trade unionists and council delegates. The meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, at 8 P. M. sharp.

Communists to Hear Green on Elections

A special city-wide meeting of all Communist Party club, section and county functionaries will be held on Monday evening, November 15, to hear a report on the results of the New York elections.

The meeting will be held at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave. The reporter will be Gil Green, state secretary of the Communist Party. All active Party workers are invited.

delegation was officially declared elected after the 16th count by A. David Benjamin, Republican director of the count.

The other five Brooklyn Councilmen-elect are:

Genevieve B. Earle, R. 65,402
Joseph T. Sharkey, D. 60,475
Walter Hart, D. 59,005
Anthony Di Giovanni, D. 46,008
Edward Vogel, D. 44,591

When Director Benjamin declared the six councilmen elected and said Cacchione was top man in the Democratic director, Charles Rubin, however, ordered the tellers redistribute the 42,100 votes of William M. McCarthy, the final candidate declared defeated.

This is not the custom in PR counts and has never been done before. It entails extra work for the canvassers and accountants but does not change the outcome of the election. Benjamin said this much and disagreed with Rubin's plan to distribute McCarthy's vote.

It was believed this unusual procedure was adopted by Rubin at the behest of Councilman Sharkey who would like to make it appear he got a higher vote than Cacchione.

Councilwoman Rita Casey, incumbent

(Continued on Page 2)

Davis' Election--Victory for Unity

An Editorial

As this is written, all returns from the Nov. 2 elections are not yet in. We wish, however, to congratulate the people of Manhattan for electing Benjamin J. Davis to the City Council.

Their action is a profound expression of democratic spirit and a recognition of the need to advance the unity of all the people, regardless of race or creed or color. So, too, is the overwhelming vote they gave to Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, who has a distinguished record as a fighter for civil rights and equality.

Davis' election was made possible because a large section of the borough's citizens realized that it was essential that there continue to be a Negro spokesman in the Council as successor to Councilman A. Clayton Powell.

It was made possible, also, both by the

unity that was built among the Negro people themselves and by the unity of Negro, white progressives and labor. Endorsement of Davis' candidacy came from the bulk of the Negro leaders and organizations in Manhattan, from the City CIO Council and from a number of white progressive leaders.

An example of that unity was the nearly 6,000 votes that Davis received on the transfer from labor's candidate for City Council, Eugene P. Connolly, as well as the campaign that Connolly conducted on behalf of unity of Negro and white.

The electoral unity was foreshadowed in the great Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden last June. It was foreshadowed in the disciplined manner in which Negro leaders and white labor leaders collaborated to check the Aug. 1st outbreak in Harlem.

The fact that this unity was consummated politically through the candidacy of a Com-

munist leader is not surprising. The Communists have been foremost in the struggle for national unity, for an end to all barriers that set the people off from each other because of race or creed or color, and specifically for a progressive alliance of labor and the Negro people to advance democracy.

The Communists supported Councilman Powell's candidacy in 1941. They gave Dr. Powell and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, another Negro leader, every encouragement to run for Council this year. When neither agreed to run, the Communists candidate, Carl Brodsky in an unprecedented action withdrew to make room for the candidacy of the popular Negro Communist leader.

The election of Davis, as well as the huge vote given to Councilman Stanley Isaacs, will undoubtedly spur the fight for a firmer unity of the people of Manhattan behind the war effort and against the discriminatory practices that mar our democracy.

(Continued on Page 2)

Tough Going On Bougainville

By a Veteran Commander

THE Japanese, taking advantage of poor flying weather and eluding the vigilance of our Air Force, have landed northwest of Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville where our Marines have established a beachhead, and now are attempting a pincer squeeze in conjunction with their forces south of our beachhead.

On the War Fronts

There is little doubt that the few hundred Marines we have there are having a tough time, but on the other hand it is hardly to be expected that the Japanese will be able to smuggle many more troops into the area. Furthermore, the Japanese have landed in a roadless area and can easily be cut off. Thus it would not seem from here that the situation is not too dark. The march to New Britain is on and a battalion of Japanese is not going to stop it, although some delay might be caused. It would seem that the Marines have the advantage of having tanks while the Japanese so far have not produced much more than mortars on that Augusta Bay front.

IN ITALY our troops are reported to have reached what is being euphemistically called the German "Winter Line." It is the line of the Garigliano and Sangro. This is the narrowest line across the "boot" and is located right under the bulge of the "calc." It is only 75 miles long and is formed by the above two rivers. To call it a "Winter Line" is somewhat of an overstatement. It is the nickname comes from our side, it might indicate that WE might be the ones who will pause there in order to strike somewhere else... "not behind the hills."

Our combined air forces in the European theatre seem to have decided to knock the "rollers" from under the German war machine by concentrating on ball-bearing factories. After Schweinfurt they blasted the one near Turin. On the whole, the grand scale bombing of Germany has not yet come out of its full.

GENERAL VATUTIN'S armies are enlarging and widening the Kiev salient and are reported (unofficially) to have made contact with Soviet troops in the Pereyaslav bridgehead, 50 miles to the southeast of Kiev.

Vatutin's right flank—the one pointing toward the junction of Korosten—seems to be expanding faster than the other sectors which might mean that the Soviet High Command is aiming primarily at splitting the German southern armies from the center (the Pripiet Marshes) by capturing the main Leningrad-Odessa line and throwing German communications back on the line Minsk-Sarny-Rovno-Zhmerinka, before tackling the line Lvov-Proskurov-Zhmerinka-Odessa.

There is scant official news from the other sectors. It might be a good idea not to pay too much attention to certain over-optimistic reports from London where certain "observers" are inclined to indulge in extremes of both gloom and exhilaration, depending on the general trend.

Heads Kings List With 68,826 Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

bent Democrat, was declared defeated at the end of the 14th count. She had 34,186 votes.

When his election was conceded, Caccione said he was "deeply gratified with the results." He thanked the citizens of Brooklyn who showed confidence in him and his program for giving him the top first choice vote of 53,548 for the entire city. He thanked the canvassers and A. David Benjamin, Republican, director of the count, and Charles Rubin, Democrat, co-director, for conducting what he called an "efficient and fair" count.

CACCIONE URGES UNITY

"As far as I am concerned," Caccione said, "I want to renew my pledge to the people of Brooklyn to go back into the Council and do everything possible on a city-wide scale to strengthen the home front. We must never, never forget the biggest job of all Americans—Republicans, Democrats, Laborites and Communists—is to back our Commander-in-Chief and our boys who are fighting in all corners of the globe for our right to maintain a free country where free elections are possible."

Re-election of Caccione and election of Davis, the first Negro Communist ever to be elected to public office in the United States, surprised old-time political observers throughout the city.

Like the election of Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers Union President, to a seat in the Council from the Bronx, sent many an old guard politician reeling.

The new Council will be made up of 17 members instead of its present 24. There will be ten Democrats, three Republicans, two Communists, one Laborite who ran with the ALP label and a laborite who ran independent. Quill is the laborite elected as an independent and a Gertrude Weill Klein was elected in the Bronx with the ALP label.

With a minority of 7, the Mayor will maintain veto power. The ten votes of the Democrats will be insufficient to make up a 3/4 majority necessary to override a veto.

Defeat of a number of reactionaries in the Council race has spurred a move by some of them to attack the democratic PR method of electing councilmen.

When Mrs. Casey was declared defeated in Brooklyn she attacked the PR system as a "vicious, corrupt system that humiliates the voter."

Goldberg, a Social Democrat of the extreme anti-Soviet school, is Brooklyn leader of the David Dubinsky group that has fought to disunite and disrupt the ALP.

During the final day of the count Caccione picked up the following votes from candidates who were eliminated from the race: 5,310 from Abraham Bernkopf, ALP; 2,471 from Norman B. Johnson, Rep.; 2,810 from Louis P. Goldberg, Ind.; 1,108 from Richard Mazza, ALP; 440 from Charles A. Geraci, Rep.; 371 from Jacob J. Duberstein, Rep.; 500 from Frank Monaco, Ind.; and 498 from Rita Casey.

The new City Council elected last week will be made up of the following members:

MANHATTAN
*Stanley M. Isaacs, Rep.
*John P. Nugent, Dem.
*William Carroll, Dem.
*Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Comm.

BRONX
*Charles E. Keegan, Dem.
*Michael J. Quill, Ind. Labor.
*Gertrude W. Klein, Labor.

QUEENS
*James A. Phillips, Dem.
*Hugh Quinn, Dem.
*Alfred J. Phillips, Rep.

BROOKLYN
*Peter V. Caccione, Comm.
*Joseph T. Sharkey, Dem.
*Genevieve B. Earle, Rep.
*Walter R. Hart, Dem.
*Anthony Di Giovanni, Dem.
*Edward Vogel, Dem.

RICHMOND
*Frederick Schick, Dem.

Asterisk (*) designates incumbent.

8 Groups Ask Tax Bill Change

(Continued from Page 1)

were substituted for the repealed "Victory Tax."

2. Restoration of personal exemptions to \$750 for single persons, \$1,500 for married couples, and \$400 for each dependent.

3. Increased personal taxes on incomes above \$3,000 a year, along with a \$25,000 ceiling on net incomes, after taxes.

4. An increase in the corporate tax rate from 40 per cent to at least 50 per cent.

5. Elimination of the option to compute excess profits on the average-earnings method.

6. Elimination of special privilege so as to provide for mandatory joint returns, the taxation of governmental securities and the elimination of percentage-depletion allowances for oil and mining properties.

7. Increased tax rates and lowered exemptions for estates and gifts.

Goff, Loyalist Hero, Carries On in Italy

Second Lieutenant Irving Goff is back fighting the Nazis a second time, first in Spain and now on the Italian front. And they are catching hell, reports an Associated story which appeared in yesterday's Daily News under the heading: "Brooklyn Boy Again Gives Nazis the Jolt."

Goff met up with the Nazi murderers in Spain as a guerrilla captain in the Lincoln Brigade during 1937 and 1938. They never forgot how he and his "Sons of Night" dynamited bridges and railroads, mined roads, cut communications and spread terror in the dark.

The 22-year-old veteran and another American officer led 28 Loyalists in an attack on an enemy prison by the sea and released 300 freedom fighters.

American boys and Italian volunteers listen to Goff eagerly on how to lick the Nazis behind their own lines, picking up plenty of pointers, the story reveals.

Modest about his heroic exploits, Goff's story finally came to light when Corp. Domenico Signore, Columbia graduate and former physical education instructor at the University, told him that the boys could learn much from his past experience.

The AP reporter states that Goff's adventures make Hemingway's hero Robert Jordan of "For Whom the Bell Tolls" pale by comparison. Mention of Hemingway's book also makes Goff pale with rage, he notes.

only one drive and that is "to finish the fight that started in Spain." Goff told the reporters that the boys in Italy want to fight.

Pointing to a young Italian lad, he said, "He swears he wants to kill Germans. Tonight we'll find out."

"Hitler has just announced that all persons even suspected of being guerrillas would be shot on sight. What do you think?" asked the American who remembers the Ebro.

New chapters of the "Sons of Night" is being written again. But this time the book will be finished.

The Liberators Enter Kiev



A citizen of Kiev shakes hands with a Red Army man near the city's Opera House, one of the few buildings in that beautiful Ukrainian city, left unscathed by the Nazi desecrators. The Soviets' revered "Mother of Cities" was razed and demolished by the Nazis before the great Red Army offensive liberated it after two years of fascist occupation, hunger and death.

Noted Americans Aid Argentine Democrats

More than 75 distinguished Americans have cabled their support to Dr. Tomas A. LaBrea, spokesman for the 148 Argentine signers of the Declaration for Effective Democracy and American Solidarity, the Council of Pan-American Democracy announced yesterday at its office, 112 E. 19th St.

Dr. LaBrea is the former Argentine minister to Great Britain, one of the leading signers of the famous petition of 148 Argentine public figures on Oct. 15, urging a return to constitutional and democratic government. Most of these men are being dismissed from what-ever public posts they hold in Buenos Aires.

Among those who joined the Council in the message of encouragement to the Argentine leaders of the anti-Ramirez movement who have been dismissed from their posts and threatened with imprisonment are:

Robert A. Millikan, Nobel prize winner and professor at the California Institute of Technology.

The Rt. Rev. William P. Remington, Bishop of Eastern Oregon.

E. V. Kaltenborn, Congressman A. J. Sabath.

Writers Waldo Frank, Upton Sinclair, Elliot Paul, Van Wyck Brooks, Thomas Bell.

The Rev. Edwin McNeill Potest, Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University.

Arthur Upham Pope, Herman Shulman.

The Council, noting increased United States understanding of the Argentine crisis, also called attention to the resolution unanimously adopted at the CIO convention in Philadelphia, which condemned the "Nazi policies of the Argentine government" in dissolving the country's trade unions.

The full text of the cabled message follows:

Norway Relinquishes Special Rights in China

CHUNGKING, Nov. 10 (UP).—A treaty whereby Norway relinquishes extraterritorial rights and other special privileges in China was signed in Chungking today. The treaty will go into effect after the exchange of ratifications.

Eden Back in England After Talks in Cairo

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UP).—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived back in Britain today from the Moscow Conference and important political talks in Cairo with Turkish foreign minister Numan Menemencioglu.

Nelson Thrilled by Soviet War Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

far reaches of Siberia far behind the Urals. He said that the only restriction on what he saw was his own lack of time.

"They would have taken me anywhere," he said.

Nelson repeatedly paid tribute to the excellent production of the Soviets.

"Russia is even now a great industrial country," Nelson declared, "and it will be greater after the war."

TALKED POST-WAR NEEDS

Nelson said that he could not discuss the purpose of his mission to the Soviet Union since it was connected with high state department and presidential policy. But it was understood that in addition to discussing industrial cooperation of the two countries now in the course of the war, one of Nelson's chief tasks was to discuss post-war economic relations.

And he made it plain that he thought there was a firm basis for such post-war collaboration with the Soviet Union needing vast quantities of machinery for the work of rehabilitation and at the same time possessing "almost unlimited" resources of manganese, chromium, platinum and other raw materials which are needed by this country.

Nelson cleared up one misunderstanding which grew out of his tribute to the Soviet Union at the Madison Square Garden rally. He said that when he quoted Marshal Stalin as being ready to pay the United States for materials received by the Soviet Union he was not talking about lend-lease, but about post-war trade.

The WPB chief said that the Russians are "tremendously grateful" for the work of American Army officials in facilitating the transport of lend-lease supplies across Iran. He also told his press conference that the Russians were greatly "impressed" with American production and particularly with the Alroco, the jeep which they refer to invariably as a "Willis" and the two-and-a-half ton truck which they always call a "Studebaker."

Nelson said that the first large city he was taken to was Stalingrad. He told of seeing in the devastated city a huge pile of 3,000 wrecked German airplanes which was half a mile long and 100 yards wide. He saw women hacking away at the planes with acetylene torches, with clubs and with axes to salvage the steel from these planes.

Later he saw this steel being used in two open hearth furnaces which were already working in the almost entirely destroyed Stalin Steel plant.

"This expressed the whole will of the Russian people to get the job done over with quickly," he said.

Set Up Allied Italy Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP).—An Allied Control Commission for Italy, assigned to the immediate task of marshalling all available Italian economic and manpower resources against Germany, "the common enemy" has been set up under U. S. Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, it was announced tonight.

An Advisory Council was named simultaneously to work with the Commission and coordinate Allied day-to-day policy toward Italy under the Moscow Tri-Partite accord through representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Union and the French Committee of National Liberation.

An announcement from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in Algiers said that Joyce, as acting Deputy President of the Commission, would set up headquarters immediately at the present seat of the Italian Government and operate directly under the Allied Mediterranean generalissimo.

The United Nations already are converting Italy into an effective instrument of war against Germany, the announcement said, but "Italy has a new role in the war, that role is to fight the common enemy—Germany."

The second condition was an agreement between the Committee of Liberation and Allied military forces, De Gaulle said, "so there will be no difficulty in collaboration between the armies, the population and French authorities."

Earlier, Andre Le Troquer, War and Air Commissioner and a representative on the committee of the French underground had indicated the committee would fight for full power.

Committee Speaks for France--DeGaulle

ALGIERS, Nov. 10 (UP).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle, now sole leader of the French National Committee, said today that when France is liberated his committee and no other authority will be valid in France.

Forecasting a clash with American and British policy, which regards the committee only as "trustee" for a French Government to be formed later on French soil, De Gaulle added:

"Nor do I think any other authority would be accepted."

De Gaulle said that the committee was preparing long-range "measures of sovereignty" for the liberation of France.

The first condition of sovereignty of the committee, he said, would be acceptable of its authority by the French people. This, he said, was assured.

Allies in Overalls--U. S. Unions Urged to Write Soviet Colleagues

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship made public the following list of 30 major trade unions of the Soviet Union, with an appeal that American unions correspond with them for "goodwill and better understanding."

Letters, according to the council, should be addressed to the Soviet Information Bureau, Moscow, USSR.

The list follows:

Metal Workers Union Central Areas—Central Comm. Chairman Ivan Anisimov.

Heavy Machine Building Workers Union—CC Chairman Roman Grankin.

Medium Machine Building Workers Union—CC Chairman Gregory Novosilov.

Machine Tool Workers Union—CC Chairman Vassili Aksenov.

Union Industrial Construction Workers of Center—CC Chairman Vassili Minin.

Railroad and Subway Construction Workers Union—CC Chairman Klavdia Vassiliera.

Aircraft Building Workers Union—CC Chairman Alexander Wasserman.

Automobile Union—CC Chairman Peter Borisov.

Aviation Employees Union—CC Chairman Ivan Zurbilin.

Armament Workers Union of USSR—CC Chairman Kim Agadjanov.

Munition Workers Union of USSR—CC Chairman Eugene Bazhenin.

Automobile Transport Workers Union of Center—CC Chairman Stepan Trukhanov.

Special Chemistry Workers Union—CC Chairman Jacob Kachan.

Precision Instrument Workers Union—CC Chairman Mikhail Stepanov.

Electric Machine Building Workers Union—CC Chairman Moses Ostashevsky.

Gold and Platinum Workers Union—CC Chairman Abraham Enkreyev.

Railroad Building Workers Union of Center—CC Chairman Mikhail Tarasov.

Seamen's Union—CC Chairman Zhdanov.

Lumber Workers Union of Central and Southern District—CC Chairman Leonid Markov.

Shoe Workers Union—CC Chairman Parmentier Aslonov.

Rubber Workers Union—CC Chairman Ivan Ivanov.

Communications Workers Union of Center—CC Chairman Nikolai Bakhtinsky.

Textile Workers Union Moscow, Leningrad and New Regions—CC Chairman Anna Reshchikova.

Needle Workers Union Northern Areas—CC Chairman Anastasia Malkova.

Wool Workers Union—CC Chairman Anastasia Nyktilina.

Fur Workers Union—CC Chairman Gregori Peflin.

Leather Workers Union—Secretary George Kudryavtsev.

What's Behind the Changes in Algiers?

By Joseph Starobin

General Henri Giraud is probably a happier man today, after a decree signed by himself relieved him of the co-presidency of the French Committee of National Liberation. It is important to see that because the issue in Algiers is not a matter of personalities, as so much of the American press has tried to make it appear in this last year.

Giraud never measured up to the political role that our own State Department had tailored out for him. His own political views are fuzzy, as we all saw in his ill-fated praise of the Nazis last July in Montreal. Frenchmen cannot forget that he traveled in all humility to visit Marshal Petain after escaping from German hands.

He is, at the very best, a military man, and not much more. Since Washington and London have always insisted that the only thing which concerned them was the stability of France's military leadership in the building up of a French army, they cannot have complaints at yesterday's change.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

The important thing is that civilian and military functions have been completely separated in the French Committee. Command of the army remains with Giraud. But responsibility rests in political hands. Frenchmen are sensitive about this distinction since they have a long experience with Bonapartism. And in the respect, the changes achieve an objective for which the De Gaulleists have always stood, and which the Council of French Resistance inside France certainly supports.

Nor is there any doubt about the advisability of dropping some of the other so-called Giraudists. They had come into the committee simply because they were previously part of Giraud's cabinet—men like Dr. Jules Abadie and Count Couve de Murville. One general, Alphonse Georges, had turned up in Algiers a week before the committee was formed last June, under very mysterious circumstances that have never been explained. Frenchmen felt that he, a leading general associated with the 1940 defeat, had no place on the Committee of National Liberation.

The new men who have come into the French Committee—now expanded from 16 to 18—are a mixture of Socialists, Radical-Socialists, and long-standing De Gaulleists. It is possible to differ on the importance of certain men in terms of filling their jobs. For example, the Socialist lawyer, Andre Le Troquer, may not be the best possible minister for war and air; on the other hand, the devoted De Gaulle, Rene Capitant, who heads the united front of De Gaulle, Communist and Algerian patriots in North Africa, will undoubtedly make a good minister of public education.

There can be no argument that the French themselves have a right to reshuffle their internal structure as they see fit. The Anglo-American recognition of the French Committee is still so conditional that Washington and London, least of all, have any basis for hasty alarms that are bound to be reflected in some sections of our press.

COMMUNIST CRITICISM

It is interesting, however, that the Communist deputy, Andre Mercier, is reported critical of the methods whereby yesterday's changes were accomplished. At this writing, we do not know all the facts. But coming from Mercier, just arrived in Algiers from the underground to become of the four vice-presidents of the Consultative Assembly, the criticism is worth some attention.

According to fragmentary reports, he says that the negotiations for these changes were made in the dark, that the changes should have been made in the daylight and after discussion. He represents especially that De Gaulle offered the Communist leader, Ferdinand Grenier, a post, but tended to think of Grenier as an individual, rather than the representative of his party and a large section of France itself.

Unless I am mistaken, Mercier is putting his finger on a definite weakness behind the scenes of the French Committee. It is an old weakness in France; the French cannot be criticized in too-superior a way for this weakness; but at a moment when all energies should be devoted to maximum unity, and preparations for the deeds and responsibilities of the liberation of France itself, the criticism is important.

I mean the evidence of considerable intrigue, wire-pulling and factionalism that were obviously involved in yesterday's changes. To say this is not to be critical of the dismissal of the Giraudists—that was long overdue, and certainly demanded by the people. But the advance into important posts of various Socialist leaders, like Le Troquer, the ouster of another Socialist Andre Philip to a position of commissioner without portfolio, are evidence of continued factionalism and opportunism among some of the groups supporting General de Gaulle.

Several of these do not have much of an organized following inside of France. They are important, to be sure, and have their place in the Consultative Assembly. But they seem to have overloaded the French Committee, without introducing in their persons any important new principles, or without having advanced the struggle of the people itself toward a higher level.

I think this is one of the things that Mercier had in mind. For the Communists are interested in principle, apart from personality. They would be the first to wait that clear. In addition to this, and perhaps much more important, there are evidently differences between the Communists and other elements on the approach which the Committee should take to the European commission set up in Moscow on Oct. 30, as well as the problem of satisfying the demand of Lebanon and Syria for independence, and the general treatment of the Moslem peoples in the French Empire. These questions will have to await more concrete information, and deserve separate treatment.

Rally to Honor Rosenfeld Tonite

Memorial meeting in recognition of the work of Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former member of the German Reichstag and publisher of the Anti-Nazi monthly The German American, will be held at the Hotel Diplomat, 110 W. 43rd St. tonight, Nov. 11th at 8 P.M.

Lawyer Arthur Garfield Hays, Mrs. Maria Deutsch, wife of General Julius Deutsch, Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz, Albert Norden, author of "The Thugs of Europe" will review the life and work of their friend.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the German American League for Culture. Proceeds of the meeting will go to the Kurt Rosenfeld Memorial Fund.



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Our 'Pete'--- Brooklyn's First Choice for Council



Cacchione Says: 'The People Know'

While news wires ticked the Peter V. Cacchione vote story to all parts of the country, the re-elected Brooklyn Communist councilman paid tribute to the people who had elected him.

Pete said, the people know.

They know that Councilman Cacchione fought for them all down the line and that the Communist Party of which he is such a beloved representative is a 100 per cent win-the-war organization.

They voted for Pete because of his record; and they voted for the Communist Party because it stands for victory and for the welfare of the people.

Two years ago Pete Cacchione's election wasn't such a landslide—it was a marvelous victory because it was the first time a Communist had been elected to the city council of the biggest city in the world.

This week the vote for Pete Cacchione started out high and gathered momentum as the votes were counted. Over in Brooklyn Democrats and Republicans were wondering how the devil it happened.

And while they wondered, the Cacchione vote poured in—high in former Democratic and Republican strongholds.

How did it happen? Pete Cacchione has the answer: the people know!

When Cacchione went into the council in 1941 he went in conscientiously, with energy and with a program. His program was to do everything possible to help shorten the war by strengthening the home front.

It was Pete Cacchione who more than any other single man was responsible for saving the 5-cent fare in New York City. It was Pete Cacchione who fought hardest to freeze rents and keep the price of food down. It was he who put the crime of race discrimination sharply before the people and became the Number One champion of the Negro population of Brooklyn.

It was Pete who introduced a resolution to investigate the New York Waterfront against fire and sabotage and filthy rackets which the Ryan control has encouraged.

There's a personal reason too of course for Pete's tremendous vote. He's been seen and listened to a lot during the past two years and he's not the kind of man who once seen or heard is easily forgotten. A real working stiff whose love of the people is so obvious that he can only benefit by contrast with the regular run of politicians—that's Pete Cacchione.

It was a great night on Wednesday when the news of Ben Davis' election to the City Council was made known. Many friends and co-workers celebrated at a Harlem nightclub with him. Seen above are Paul Robeson, Ben Davis and Carl Brodsky.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE NATIONAL WAR FUND

For our Men For our Women

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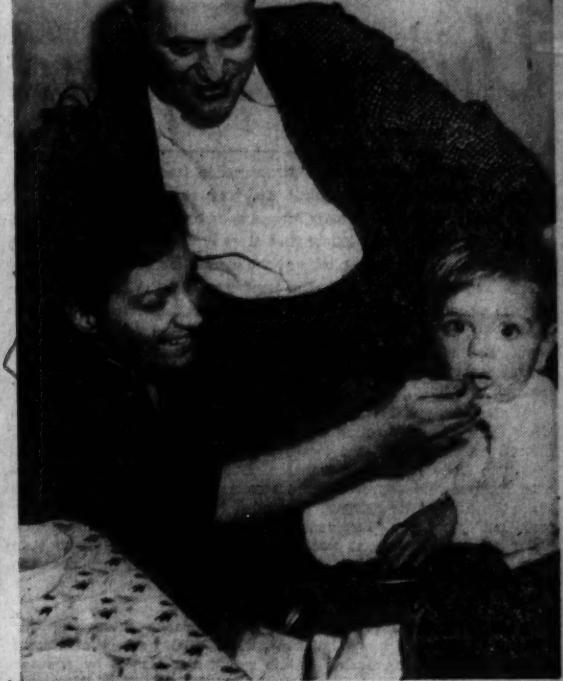
NEW YORK COMMITTEE NATIONAL WAR FUND

For our Men For our Women

NEW YORK COMMITTEE NATIONAL WAR FUND



Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and the Rev. Thomas Harten, at left, spoke from the same platform during the present campaign; at top, the fighting Councilman addresses a group of longshore workers on the menace of the shape-up shortly after the Normandie disaster; below, Cacchione addressing the City Council during his present term, and at right, a family picture of Cacchione, his wife Dorothy and his son, taken after his election to Council in 1941.



People Down Below Brought Cacchione's Vote Way Above

Name New Chief of French Mission Here

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Paul E. Tennesse Beynet has been named new chief of the French military mission to the United States, it was announced tonight.

Peter V. Cacchione won the overwhelming support of the Brooklyn electorate not only because he promised to work for victory but because for the past two years his record shows that he did. He got the highest first choice vote of any candidate in any county.

Cacchione came before the people with a win the war program based on issues he fought for sometimes single-handed in the city body. That is why he topped all candidates in the first choice votes with a score of 53,537. His nearest competitor, Democrat John Sharkey, ran 7,600 votes short of Pete's total while Mrs. Genevieve Earle, City Fusion, and

Independent, received 13,700 votes less than the Communist.

The main bulk of Cacchione's first choice votes came from the little people of Brooklyn—the workers, Jews, Negroes, small businessmen and national groups, all of whom realized that the Communist was fighting for their battle and many of them voting on the Communist ticket for the first time.

A look at previous Council votes in Brooklyn makes this clear.

In 1941, Cacchione got 34,748 first choice votes winning with a final score of 46,629 in ninth place. In the present election, he outstripped his previous final score by some 4,000 votes notwithstanding the considerably smaller vote cast this year.

When the Communist ran for Council for the first time in 1937, he got 30,237 first choice votes and was the last defeated candidate with 41,564. Abner Surpless, Republican, who ran ninth, pushed him out by some 860 votes.

In 1939, Cacchione received 24,132 votes in a write-in which was considered by many political observers as a sensational showing considering the difficulties of a write-in vote. Since 1937 when elections for Council were initiated, only one other candidate ever ran higher than Cacchione in his first choice votes.

Sharkey polled 64,482 votes in 1941. The tremendous support for Cacchione's re-election became apparent during the campaign by the outstanding endorsement received from labor, Negro, Jewish, consumer middle-class organizations and leaders.

The Communist got the endorsement of the City CIO as well as from CIO workers in shoe, sanitation, electrical, furniture, office, barber and beauty culture unions.

Outstanding Negro leaders, such as Adam Clayton Powell, the Rev. Thomas Harten and Boise Dent, backed him as did an inter-racial committee which worked for Cacchione and Republican Norman B. Thomas' election.

Because of his outstanding fight to curb inflation and lick the black markets, Cacchione won the support of the Boro - Wide Food Dealers Association made up of some 700 small grocers and produce store owners.

The support that Cacchione got from the people down below brought his first choice votes way up.

MOZEL TOV! HELEN and PHIL LERNER on the birth of their DAUGHTER

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The People's Leaders



It was a great night on Wednesday when the news of Ben Davis' election to the City Council was made known. Many friends and co-workers celebrated at a Harlem nightclub with him. Seen above are Paul Robeson, Ben Davis and Carl Brodsky.

The Night Ben Davis Won-- Harlem Cheers Great Victory

By Louise Mitchell

The good people of New York City awoke early yesterday, rubbed their eyes, hung the stars back in the sky and shouted, "Bright morning, Ben Davis has been elected to the Council." A strong song swept through the streets of Harlem and into every corner of the world where hearts beat in victory's rhythm.

The song started the night before at the Army when the official count was made known and the workers applauded. The song was carried on to the streets. A policeman shook the hands of a "smart politician and intelligent man." The victor was rushed up to Harlem to see some of the people whose swift, hard work helped bring home the ballots.

And when Ben Davis walked into the Harlem Lincoln-Douglas Club, bedlam broke loose. The men, women and children laughed, screamed, danced, wept, shouted, sang, hugged

the winner, and became breathlessly quiet to hear him talk.

I had to come here first because this is my political home, he said. My being in the City Council is going to be a little part of each one of you there. This victory of the Negro and white people represents the broadest unity of labor and win the war forces. This is just a beginning. We are fighting to carry out the aspirations of the people. We will make our mark to the community, the city and the country.

Davis then left for an impromptu reception of friends and co-workers at Small's Paradise. New rounds of applause, cheers, demonstrations occurred at street corners and in the club. Davis was welcomed by the crowd with "Knew you'd win. I backed you to the last."

Paul Robeson came shortly after the closing of Othello. Max Yergan was there. So was James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, Fred V. Field, Dr. George Cannon, Audley

Moore, Joseph Ford, and many, many others. All night long newcomers arrived from all parts of the city to celebrate with the winner. And Ben relaxed for the first time since the campaign began and toasted his dear friends. And they toasted him. He made a little speech—the kind Ben Davis always makes—modest and to the point. Again there were toasts and laughter and cheers on this great night. The people who worked all day and the days before and had a job to do tomorrow finally left—happy, tired and triumphant.

And now, their Ben, our Ben is in the Council. And "this is only the beginning."

CIO Office Union Wins at Curtiss-Wright

Union Lookout

Thomas DeLorenzo, whose irresponsible leadership of the CIO union at Brewster Aeronautical Co. was exposed before a Congressional investigation recently, was already being considered critically by fellow trade unionists before that story broke. He fought for abrogation of labor's no-strike pledge at the convention of the United Auto Workers in Buffalo and took the same stand at the State CIO convention after that. At the State CIO meeting, DeLorenzo's name was challenged when it was proposed for membership on the executive board. In the state body, delegates from all local CIO unions met separately and proposed a nomination which usually is automatically accepted.

DeLorenzo and his local 365 delegates were able to control the UAW caucus because voting was not conducted by simple majority but instead was based on each local's per capita to the State CIO. On that basis, DeLorenzo was nominated. But whereas other nominations were received and approved without comment, his aroused opposition from the floor. One delegate demanded to know if the convention could not reject him. President Louis Hollander said, however, that under the constitution it was impossible for the delegates to turn down a caucus nomination, and, under protest, DeLorenzo slid into the post.

Getting proper food on the job is a headache throughout war industry which has many unions puzzled. CIO workers at Sperry Gyroscope Company's Bush Building recently tackled it by running a two-day strike. Don't draw any wrong conclusions. They didn't stop producing to beat Hitler. They just stopped eating at the Howard Johnson restaurant. As a result, improvements seem to be on the way. Local 450, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, handled the matter.

Local 450 also reports that union efforts helped bring about the dismissal of William George, Sperry employee who spread pro-fascist, anti-war propaganda and tried to provoke a sit-down strike. Shopmates refused to join the sit-down, brought the case to the union which, through management, got an order from the War Department for his dismissal.

Bakers Local 164, which has members both in Bronx and Westchester, has a drive under way for a bomber that will bear its name. The union aims to sell \$350,000 worth of war bonds by Jan. 15 to pay for it. On the concluding day, there will be a huge rally. Theodore Frank is chairman and Bernard Holzer, secretary, of the committee in charge. Serving with them are Morris Hancher, Abram Bolansky, Charles Diamond, William Goldstone, P. Geppford, Nathan Weisman, and business agents Isidore Moskowitz, Louis Altman, Louis Decker, Abe Berger and S. Brasser. . . . Local 164 will elect officers tomorrow at 1301 Boston Rd., Bronx.

The City CIO Council sent President Roosevelt a letter congratulating him for reversing the ruling of Comptroller Lindsey Warren on the Fair Employment Practice Committee. "Your forthright decision is of inestimable value in the fight for genuine job equality," said the message from Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary.

Joseph J. Smith, 43, a member of Metal Lathers Local 46, AFL, has three sons in the Navy. But he figured that wasn't enough of a contribution to winning the war. A veteran of the last war, he joined up himself, too, and has just completed his training at the naval station at Sampson, N. Y. . . . Iron Shopmen's Local 455, AFL, will seek a skill entitled "You Give What You've Got," at a meeting at Irving Plaza, tomorrow night. The skill, provided by the Red Cross, explains the purpose of the blood bank.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, will be a guest speaker on the New York Newspaper Guild radio program on WLIB at 6:15 P. M. tomorrow. Dr. Dodd will discuss the critical conditions in the city's schools. . . . Bernard Smith and William Blake, authors, will speak at a literary forum that the Teachers Union will hold Nov. 21 at its headquarters, 13 Astor Pl.

The Critics Raved

John Q. Public of "The People" said: ★ ★ ★ "Oh, Boy! What a show!"

Mary N. Everybody of "Youth Today" said: ★ ★ ★ "Last night at Irving Plaza, a star evening was born. I thought the show excellent, the band excellent, and the dance—excellent. I shall certainly do everything in my power to get my escorts to take me every Saturday night to."

Freedom Follies

All Youth Revue & Dance Every Sat. Night

Frankie NEWTON'S Orch. SAT., NOV. 13—Watch for Announcement of Surprise Stars!

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Playwrights:

Consult us re \$1500 prize play contests. Deadline near. New writers welcomed. Maxwell Harris Agency, 55 W. 42d St.

Austro-American Rally Tomorrow

The "Declaration on Austria" issued by the Moscow Conference will be the main topic at a Freedom Rally sponsored by the Austro-American Trade Union Committee for Victory at Steinway Hall tomorrow, Nov. 12, at 8 P. M. Councilman Michael J. Quill will give the main address, while leading representatives of various nationality groups will outline their program of action.

FOR A FREE SPAIN

Forming a regency the radio says would be to decide the issue of a republic or a monarchy rashly, and would prejudice any future decision by the Italian people.

"If the majority are in favor of a republic the monarchists must submit and vice versa," the radio declares, "that what is impermissible is the attempt to solve the problem today, and in particular to allow the monarchy to come through the window with the help of such a trick as a regency," irrespective of national opinion.

The radio proposed therefore, in support of Count Storza's warning against further deceptions of the Italian people, that the King abdicate now, that the power of men behind the throne be eliminated, and that a new provisional government be formed which will be considered no more than provisional.

After the war, the radio concludes, the question of monarchy or republic as a matter of principle should be solved by the nation and called upon to give the new Italian state a democratic constitution, answering the people's desires, and precluding all possibility of new treacheries.

Since the enemies of PR are opposed to it precisely because it is the more democratic system of voting, we can now expect a bitter battle to eliminate it.

While New York City retailers refrained from buying fresh fruits and vegetables as a protest against "lie-in" sales, Mayor La Guardia yesterday assured the public that the city will not countenance continuance of this illegal practice.

"Lie-in" sales are those in which commission merchants in the market require their customers to take additional unwanted wares in order to purchase the desired ones. In order to buy oranges in the market for instance, many retailers discover they must also buy much more than they need of string beans or some other item which is a drug on the market at the moment.

The boycott spread among hundreds of retailers yesterday following a meeting of the Produce Buyers Association late Tuesday night.

WOMAN WHO LEFT PACKAGE and umbrella in Madison Sq. Garden Nov. 8th, please identify 4-1984 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.

DEADLINE: 4 P. M. Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

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Big Victory at Plane Plant Held Significant Gain

The United Office & Professional Workers has won a National Labor Relations Board run-off election at the big Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant in Buffalo, bringing more than 4,000 engineers, technical workers, stenographers, accountants and other white collar workers under its banner.

The poll, held Tuesday, is the second won by the CIO union at the Curtiss-Wright plant and the biggest of its kind ever held. On Oct. 19, the union was selected as sole bargaining agent for the 500 employed in the plant's mold loft. The new group that now joins these 500 was polled Oct. 19, too but the vote was inconclusive, although the UOPWA got more votes than its opponent, the International Association of Machinists. Hence this Tuesday's run off poll was ordered.

The final vote was 1,387 for the CIO union and 925 for the International Association of Machinists, AFL.

Red pencil in hand, Loman, most intelligent and accurate of all watchers on the army floor, stood by the Davis table during the long, tense days it took to compile the PR vote. He checked every vote in every election district. And there were 919 of them. If anyone had any idea of stealing a single Davis vote, Loman disabused him.

Theft of a Davis ballot could have been accomplished only over Loman's dead body.

There's more to this job of being an election watcher in a PR count than you read about in the newspapers.

Then, there's Ed Bender, the Davis campaign manager. His service in the history-making campaign was distinguished. Indeed, it was history-making this campaign. For Davis was the first Negro Communist elected to public office in the United States.

BENDER'S GREAT WORK

Bender was with the campaign from the beginning. He led it. He organized it—down to the finest detail. Short, stocky, dark-haired Ed is a fast worker and a quick thinker. Watching him work in the army, he reminded me of a speedy bantamweight fighter. He was all over the place in a series of flashes. Nothing but a fair deal for his candidate satisfied him. He not only got the vote out. He got it counted. And that's something when friends of Frank Costello are hanging around. Yes, we recommend an award for Ed Bender.

We would send one of the best awards we could find to Audley Moore, the well-known Negro leader who rallied that broad sea-

wherever white collar employees have had a chance to express themselves, they have made it clear that they want to make a contribution to the war, that they are impatient at the economic obstacles that hold them back, that they want recognition and status to which their contributions entitle them and that they welcome the patriotic channel the CIO offers them to find for themselves their social and economic direction.

"The sooner the labor movement and the nation recognizes these facts, the sooner can the enormous storehouse of energy, skill and talent they have to offer be released for the victory effort of the nation today and its prosperity tomorrow."

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Forming a regency the radio says would be to decide the issue of a republic or a monarchy rashly, and would prejudice any future decision by the Italian people.

"If the majority are in favor of a republic the monarchists must submit and vice versa," the radio declares, "that what is impermissible is the attempt to solve the problem today, and in particular to allow the monarchy to come through the window with the help of such a trick as a regency," irrespective of national opinion.

The radio proposed therefore, in support of Count Storza's warning against further deceptions of the Italian people, that the King abdicate now, that the power of men behind the throne be eliminated, and that a new provisional government be formed which will be considered no more than provisional.

After the war, the radio concludes, the question of monarchy or republic as a matter of principle should be solved by the nation and called upon to give the new Italian state a democratic constitution, answering the people's desires, and precluding all possibility of new treacheries.

Since the enemies of PR are opposed to it precisely because it is the more democratic system of voting, we can now expect a bitter battle to eliminate it.

While New York City retailers refrained from buying fresh fruits and vegetables as a protest against "lie-in" sales, Mayor La Guardia yesterday assured the public that the city will not countenance continuance of this illegal practice.

"Lie-in" sales are those in which commission merchants in the market require their customers to take additional unwanted wares in order to purchase the desired ones. In order to buy oranges in the market for instance, many retailers discover they must also buy much more than they need of string beans or some other item which is a drug on the market at the moment.

The boycott spread among hundreds of retailers yesterday following a meeting of the Produce Buyers Association late Tuesday night.

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People Like These Helped Elect Davis

By Harry Raymond

If Oscars were being handed out these days for outstanding work in the political field, as they are in the motion picture world, surely a few would go to Communist Party workers and those of other political faiths who turned in especially notable performances in the campaign that sent Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro Communist, to the New York City Council.

If I were handing out awards to top-flight Davis campaigners I would pick out the finest ones for Charlie Loman, young Negro, the chief watcher of the Davis votes as they were being tallied at the 69th Regiment Armory. Nothing phony got past Loman.

Red pencil in hand, Loman, most intelligent and accurate of all watchers on the army floor, stood by the Davis table during the long, tense days it took to compile the PR vote. He checked every vote in every election district. And there were 919 of them. If anyone had any idea of stealing a single Davis vote, Loman disabused him.

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AFL Body Drops Communist Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 10.—The New London Central Labor Union, AFL, at a recent meeting voted, with little debate, to expunge from its constitution regulations banning Communists from holding office or membership. The clause as it now reads ban "Fascists, Nazis and bandits" from these privileges.

FAHRENBERG, the camp commander, had given strict orders this night, as he had every other night, to wake him as soon as a report about the fugitive came in. The order was meaningless, for as on all other nights, Fahrenberg never closed an eye. Again he listened for every sound that could have any connection with the news he was expecting. If the past nights had tortured him with their quietness, this Sunday night tortured him with the frequent honking of horns, the barking of dogs, and the shouts of drunken peasants.

But finally everything quieted down. The countryside sank into the soundless sleep that comes between midnight and dawn. Without ceasing to listen he tried to picture this country to himself—all the villages, the highways and roads that connected with each other and with the large cities, a triangular network within which the man would have to be trapped unless he were the devil himself. After all this man could not dissolve into thin air! He must have left some footprints on the damp autumn soil; somebody must have gotten shoes for him, some hand must have cut his bread and filled his glass, some house must have sheltered him. For the first time the possibility that Heister might have made good his escape occurred to Fahrenberg. But this possibility was impossible. Didn't everyone say that his friends were disowning him, that his own wife had had a sweetheart for a long time, and that his own brother took part in the search? Fahrenberg drew a breath of relief. The most probable solution was that the man was no longer alive. He'd probably drowned himself in the Rhine or the Main, and his body would be fished out tomorrow. Suddenly he saw Heister before him after the last grilling, his mouth torn and his eyes insolent. Fahrenberg realized that his hope was futile—no Rhine and no Main would ever yield up this man's body, for he was alive and would continue to live. For the first time since the escape, Fahrenberg sensed that he was pursuing not an individual but a featureless and inexhaustible power. But only for a few minutes was this thought bearable.

"You must go now," the woman helped George dress, handling him every piece of clothing as soldiers' wives do at the end of the last night of furlough.

"I could have shared everything with her," thought George. "My whole life. But I have no longer a life to share."

"Have something hot to drink before you go." In the early light he saw what he would presently have to leave. The woman was freezing. The rain beat against the window; the weather had changed overnight. From her wardrobe she pulled out something, some ugly, dark-wool thing. All the nice things I would have bought you—red and blue and white!

Standing, she watched him swallow some coffee. She was quite calm. She preceded him downstairs opened the street door, and went upstairs again. In the kitchen and on the stairs she had asked herself whether she should have told him that she had an idea what his trouble was. But what for? It would only make him uneasy.

While she was rinsing his cup, the kitchen door opened, and an old woman with a gray pigtail appeared on the threshold. With incredible swiftness she scooped from within the quilt that was wrapped around her, "You silly goose! You'll never see the fellow again. I know it. You picked up something nice, didn't you? Tell me, Marie, have you gone quite mad? You didn't even know him when you left this afternoon, or did you? What? Have you swallowed your tongue?"

Slowly the younger woman turned from the sink. Her eyes fastened upon the old woman, who covered under their brilliance.

With a quiet proud smile Marie looked away, wrapped in her thoughts. She had had her moment. But she had not witnessed except an old woman who, shaking with cold and anger, retreated quickly to her warm bed.

"What would I do without Beil's overcoat?" thought George as, his head bent, he followed the tracks. A hard rain struck his face. At last the houses retreated. The city across the river was hidden behind a curtain of rain.

Against the immeasurable dull sky the city seemed bereft of all reality—one of those cities one fashions in a dream, and that doesn't last even that long. And yet it has withstood the rush of two thousand years.

George reached the Kastella bridgehead. The guard challenged him, and he showed his passport. When he was on the bridge, he realized that his heart had not

beaten any faster. He could have passed ten other bridgeheads without trouble—one gets accustomed even to that. He felt that his heart was now proof not only against fear and danger, but also perhaps against happiness. He walked a bit slower so as not to be a minute early. Looking down, he saw his tugboat, the *Wilhelmine*, with her green load line mirrored in the water. She lay quite near the bridgehead, not touching the bank but alongside another vessel. George was less concerned about the guard at the Mainz bridgehead than about how he would get across the strange boat. He need not have worried. He was still 20 paces from the landing place when the globular, almost neckless head of a man popped over the *Wilhelmine's* gunwale. George had obviously been expected by the man with the round, fatish face, whose wide nostrils and sparkling eyes gave it a rather sinister look. It was precisely the right kind of face for an upright man who was willing to run considerable risk.

On Monday evening, the seven trees in Westhofen were cut down. Everything had happened very quickly. The new commander had assumed his duties before the change had become generally known. Presumably he was the right man to straighten out a camp in which such things had happened. Instead of roaring, he spoke in an ordinary tone of voice, but he left not the slightest doubt in our minds that at the least provocation we would be shot down like so many wild beasts. He ordered the crosses to be dismantled at once, for they were not what he went in for. Rumor had it that Fahrenberg had gone to Mainz that same Monday. He was said to have taken lodgings at Fuerstenberger Hof and to have put a bullet through his brain—but that was only rumor. It didn't quite fit him. Perhaps it was someone else who, because of debts or a love affair, shot himself through the head that night at the Fuerstenberger Hof. Or perhaps Fahrenberg has bounced up another ladder and is now wading even greater power.

We didn't know any of this at yet then. So many things happened later that nothing that could be learned could be believed implicitly. True, we had thought that it was impossible to experience more than we had already experienced, but once outside, we found out how much there still was to be experienced.

But on that evening when the prisoner's barrack was heated for the first time, and we watched the flames of the kindling wood that we thought had come from the seven trees, we felt nearer to life than at any time later—much nearer, too, than all the others who are under the impression that they are alive.

The SA guard had stopped to wonder how long the rain would keep up. He turned around suddenly to surprise us at something that was forbidden, he roared at us and, for good measure, distributed a few penalties. Ten minutes later we were lying in our bunks. The last little spark in the stove had gone out. We had a foreboding of the nights that were in store for us. The damp autumn cold struck through our covers, our shirts, and our skin. All of us felt how ruthlessly and fearfully outward powers could strike to the very core of man, but at the same time we felt that at the very core there was something that was unassailable and inviolable.

(The End)

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50c per line (10 words to a line—1 line minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tonight

Manhattan

OPEN FORUM: "The Meaning of the Moscow Conference." Berenice Noor, noted lecturer. Soviet Music. Hotel Newton, Broadway & 94th St., First Floor. Admission, 25c. 8:30 P. M.

Tomorrow

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK with Morris U. Schappes, including discussion of CIO Convention. Election results and interpretation of Louis Van Sliet's book, "Lessons of My Life." School for Democracy, 300 E. 42d St., 8:40 P. M. N. Y. 2, N. Y. 2, N. Y. 2, N. Y. 2.

ART FORUM AND EXHIBITION:

William Grozier, Harry Gottlieb, Robert Gwathmey, Ladislav Rieg and Frank Kleinholz on "The Artist and the World Today." Exhibition of paintings, drawings, etc. from 85 up. Exhibition continues through Saturday and Sunday.

WORKER SPORTS

The Low Down - The Great Hours After Ben Davis Was Elected to the Council

NAT LOW

At exactly ten minutes after nine o'clock on Tuesday night, Nov. 9, 1943, earth-shaking history was made. A shot which will be heard around the world was fired.

For at ten minutes after nine o'clock that night, a small, youngish man walked slowly to the microphone in the Armory at 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, in Manhattan, and asked the attention of some hundred tense, nerve-wracked, haggard people. And then, when quiet reigned, he said:

"I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations to the new Councilman from Manhattan, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and wish him success in office."

The man speaking and thus conceding defeat to the first Negro Communist ever to be elected to public office in the history of the United States, was Samuel DiPalco, incumbent Democrat.

A few moments later Ben Davis took the mike. Weary and near complete exhaustion from the terrible strain of the last eight hours, he spoke to the assembled election workers and newspapermen. He thanked DiPalco for conceding defeat before the official count was finished and then said:

"My election is a vindication of the principle of democracy for all the people of the City of New York."

The crowd broke into loud applause and dozens flocked around Davis shaking his hand and wishing him good luck.

Outside the Armory a dozen or so people, including Davis' campaign workers, had kept vigil for hours awaiting the completion of the count. At 17 minutes after nine o'clock, Gil Green, secretary of the New York State Communist Party, came out of the Armory, down the long steps and the people rushed to him, their faces strained, tense. "How?" they all cried.

And then Gil yelled, "He's in! We've won! It's all over."

What followed then almost defies description. Such complete, delicious happiness does not come often. Audley Moore, Ben's campaign manager, almost swept Gil off his feet as he planted dozens of kisses on his face. They yelled, cried, laughed, roared and cheered until they were hoarse.

Your arms didn't seem large enough to embrace everybody, so great was the joy. It seemed as if your chest must burst under the swelling, immense happiness.

A few minutes later Ben Davis came out into the street to be mobbed by the people waiting outside. Unshamed tears ran down the faces of many. The contagion caught on even to the cops standing by watching.

One of them, a big ruddy-faced cop, came over to Ben and held out his hand. "I'd like to congratulate you, Mr. Davis. Not as a Communist, but as a splendid politician and a fine man. Shake."

Three taxi cabs left the Armory filled with singing, yelling, laughing people. Up to Harlem they sped and in one of the cabs Ben Davis kept repeating, "It is true, it is true!" And then, turning to Gil Green, asking again, "Gil, is it a dream?"

To which Gil replied, "No, Ben, it's real. It happened. We won."

Meanwhile, the word had spread around to all parts of the city. Hundreds of people phoned hundreds of other people to spread the wonderful tidings. "Did you hear? Ben's in. Ben's in."

Shouts of joy rang through the telephone wires early into the morning. People stuttered in their excitement, not knowing who to call next, who to tell next.

The cabs came to Harlem, to Small's Paradise Club. The party took two long tables and then Ben suddenly left. He had to do one thing. His first act as Councilman. In a cab with Gil Green he sped to his branch of the Communist Party on 132nd Street and Lenox Avenue—the Lincoln-Douglas Club.

A meeting had been in progress that night, but then the news came. It seemed as if the walls must cave in from the noise.

Then Ben came in and the Negro workers let loose all the pent-up emotions of weeks of hard work and campaigning. In the midst of all the noise and crying and shouting, Ben stood smiling tiredly but happily.

They climbed upon him showering him with kisses, hugs, squeals. "Our Ben, our own wonderful Ben. In the Council. Our Councilman." Gil Green stood to one side watching, letting the people have their full.

Then Ben spoke quietly, wonderfully. And then Gil spoke. "There shall never be another City Council from now on which will not have at least one Negro Councilman," and the people said "Amen" and then Ben left and we were back in Small's where the bartender recognized Ben and cried, "Councilman Davis, congratulations. This is the happiest day I have ever had. It's wonderful, wonderful."

The joy was so great it was impossible to record. It swept everybody in its path, carried everybody away.

A whole group of Communist Party members from lower Manhattan, excited as children, travelled up to Harlem and somehow, we shall never know how, found the party at Small's and joined it, and more kisses and more pounding on the back, and more wonderful, happy faces such as you've never seen before.

One by one they came in. James W. Ford; Fred V. Field; Max Yergan; two of Reverend Clayton Powell's secretaries; Doctor George Cannon. And just plain, ordinary workers.

Still the phones were ringing, still people yelled and shouted. And then food. Good, hot, wonderful food. And toasts. A toast to Ben Davis. A toast to Clayton Powell. A toast to Dr. Cannon. A toast to Audley Moore. A toast to a Negro worker, not even a member of the Party, who had gotten 440 votes in ONE E. D. Toast after toast.

They phoned Paul Robeson playing Othello. Between scenes he got the message. The moment the play ended he called. "I'll be up in a jiffy. I killed Desdemona in a hurry tonight."

Forty-five minutes later Paul Robeson walked into Small's. Ben strode quickly over to him and the two, great, deep friends kissed and gripped each other's hands and could only look at each other long and deep. And all they could say was, "Ben" . . . "Paul."

And so late into the next day.

How is it that people can be so happy? How is it that Negro and white can rejoice so because of the election of one of our own men? How is it that Negro and white and Jews and Christians and workers and professional and intellectuals and so many others can feel the same, overwhelming joy and happiness?

It is possible because we belong to one great family of honest human beings who stand for happiness and everything that is good and decent in life.

This was the victory of all people, all over the world. All decent, fine, wholesome, honest democratic people.

Ben did not get elected. We were elected. The people were elected.

It is good to be happy. It is good to win victories. It is good to defeat the enemy.

We are happy. We are winning victories. We are defeating the enemy. It took a long time in coming, but it could come no other way. There will be tough struggles ahead, that is certain. But already hitherto impregnable fortresses have been stormed. The enemy is on the run.

He will be defeated and annihilated in due time.

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Lions Will Take to Air Against Navy Saturday

Realizing that, in the Navy forwards, they will be facing one of the great lines of the year, Columbia has been working this week on forward passing in an attempt to create some scoring threat for the game with the Middle at Baker Field on Saturday. Though it is uncertain yet, it appears doubtful now that the service of Lou Little this week, despite the fact he has been released from the hospital, so Sam Cordovano has been handling practice sessions again.

However, Little has been able to talk with his assistants daily since the end of last week, and has been in, to a great extent, on discussions of strategy for this game. Passing at Baker gave the Lions their score there during the exciting first half against Dartmouth and this week, efforts have been made to work out more defense on Otto Aple and Gilman Kraft, the backs who have been doing most of the throwing so far.

With the limited amount of practice time available and the inexperience of most of the material, Columbia's attack has been held to a dozen plays this year. However, the coaches have added one or two new pass plays this week and may be ready to spring one that hasn't been scouted so far this season. To date Tom Rock the captain and left end has been doing much of the receiving but practice sessions this week have brought others into play on that end.

Columbia will have its last hard work tonight. The squad, though pretty battered after the hard game at Hanover, has been working steadily since Monday, when all hands reported, even those out of action with bruises.

Levine, Hertzberg Vs. Torgoff, Nowak In Manhattan Center

In the rosters of the various clubs comprising the American Professional Basketball League, are some of the greatest college players of the past ten years to achieve All-American ranking.

With the Philadelphia Spas are Torgoff of Long Island U. Garfinkel of St. Johns, and Nowak of Notre Dame.

Trenton boats of Bloom of Temple.

Wilmington has Sadowsky of Seton Hall and possibly Spahn of City College.

New York has Hollerman of Colgate, Modzilewski of Rhode Island State and Anderson of New York U. Brooklyn will show Schechtman of Long Island U., and Kinsbrunner of St. Johns.

All of these clubs have a number of other stars who attained All Eastern ranking.

Schwartz of Long Island U., and Rosan of Temple are with the Spas. Goldstein of City College is with the Trenton Tigers. Boyle of Temple is with the Wilmington Bombers. Hertzberg of City College and Franz Levine of St. Johns are in the lineup of the New York Americans. Rabin of Long Island U., and Tough of St. Johns are with the Brooklyn Indians.

While several of these players have previously appeared in American League competition, a considerable number are vying for the first time with the more experienced pros, after making nationwide contributions to the advancement of basketball while active as undergraduates.

Wilmington will be the scene of the opening of American League season on Thursday, Nov. 11, when the Brooklyn Indians will provide the opposition, and on Friday, Nov. 12 at Manhattan Center, New York, the N. Y. Americans will face the World's Champion Philadelphia Spas, with Levine and Hertzberg facing Torgoff and Garfinkel.

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (UP).—General manager Jack Zeller of the Detroit Tigers announced today that the American League club would train again at Evansville, Ind., next year.

Zeller said the Tigers will report for spring training March 14. Exhibition games already have been arranged with Pittsburgh and the Chicago White Sox and Cubs, he added.

Tigers to Train North Again

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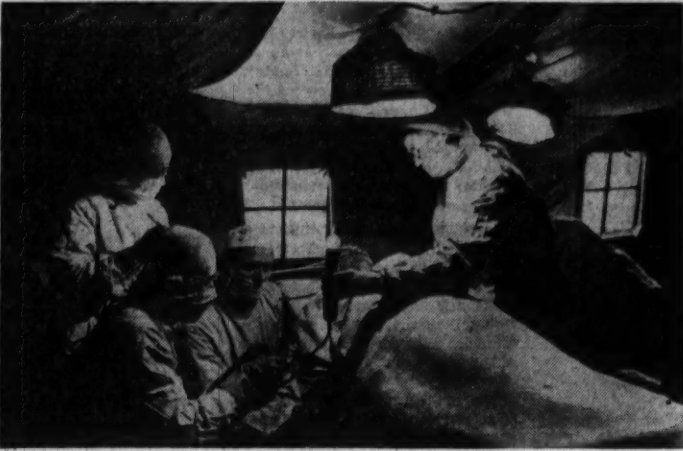
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American Scientists Report



Giving a blood transfusion in a field hospital on the Eastern Front. (Right), the medical combine of the Stalin Automobile Works, Moscow, which offers free medical help to about 55,000 workers of the plant. The combine's cabinets contain the most modern medical equipment. Workers and their families can receive the help of qualified physicians in any case of sickness. Moscow's foremost professors hold consultations at the medical combine.

Doctors Discuss Public Health And Medicine of Soviet Union

By Peter Stone

The afternoon session of the science panels was devoted to Public Health and Medicine in the USSR, arranged by the Council of American-Soviet Friendship in cooperation with the American-Soviet Medical Society. The doctors came out from behind their stethoscopes, their x-ray machines and their professional manners to deliver concise and excellent proof about the success of Soviet medicine. These men and women were not advocating socialized medicine for America—they merely reported that it worked and worked exceedingly well.

Through First-hand Knowledge

The noted Boston surgeon, Hugh Cabot compared Soviet and Soviet medical education. World War I found Soviet Russia with 13 medical schools and 24,000 doctors; the year 1942 found Soviet Russia with 72 medical schools, 160,000 doctors and 400,000 feldshers or medical assistants. Fifty to sixty per cent of the doctors in the USSR are women as compared to only 10 per cent in this country. Dr. Cabot was enthusiastically applauded when he called for emulation of the Soviet Union by our country in respect to women physicians.

Each speaker reported on his experiences while visiting the Soviet Union, but apologized that their facts couldn't be up-to-date. It remained for Dr. Alice Hamilton, Harvard Professor of Industrial Diseases, to set a new tone, although she hadn't been to the USSR since 1924. Even at that early date, before the inception of the first five year plan, the Russians had already established the only Institute for Occupational Diseases. It is still the only one in the world, she said. They had also developed a theory of occupational therapy and arranged for special jobs and tasks for the partially sick. Incipient cases of tuberculosis received special care, had sanatoria equipped with steam chairs, and sleeping bags lined with polar bear skins. Arrested TB cases were given light jobs and two hour rest periods at frequent intervals.

High Morale Is Antidote

Dr. W. M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research delivered a fine historical paper on early Russian experiments on virus diseases. He paid tribute to Ivanovski, who had done early work on the crystallization of the tobacco mosaic disease. He discussed the excellent work performed by Soviet doctors on the inhalation of vaporized influenza virus antiserum. He said that this method has yielded the best results in the prevention of that disease. The speech by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor Public Health at Yale University was an extensive review of the major accomplishments of the public health workers in the Soviet Union, who are never satisfied. The Maternity and Infancy Program of the Soviet Union was the most intelligent and far-reaching program of its kind in the world, the doctor said. Professor Vladimir Lebedenko, representative of the Red Cross and Crescent Society of the USSR, spoke for his country, which had transformed the care of man from an ideal into a law. He quoted statistics that the Red Army doctors have returned 73.3 per cent of the wounded to the fighting front, but although this was good—they can do better. Reserve human reserves are the key to victory—and the So-

viet doctors would do everything—were doing everything—to make certain that the Red Army was at full fighting strength.

The last speaker, Dr. Wilder Penfield, Professor Neurology at McGill University, had been on the recent surgical mission to the Soviet Union. His account was warm, humorous and intimate. He took the audience into the Flying Fortress that brought him, the bombed cities, the hospitals and the camouflaged front-line receiving station. He reported that "Soviet surgery is well organized, efficient and modern. Their methods of blood collecting and the preparation of blood derivatives and the distribution of these preparations may well be considered the best in the world. . . . Psychoneurosis, or shell-shock, is really rare in Russia, for they have an enormous supply of its specific antidote. The antidote is high morale and an enthusiasm generated in adversity. It was not necessary to import this by Lend-Lease. Napoleon learned about this and Hitler is learning."

The panel came to a close with the showing of the much discussed film, "Experiments in the Revival of Organisms," with a commentary by J. B. S. Haldane. Soviet doctors, (and in the film the doctors were all women) isolated a heart, and lungs and kept them alive by pumping blood into the organs. They performed the same experiment on the severed head of a dog and finally on the entire dog with a new instrument called the autotector. This instrument "carries out the functions of the heart and lungs," said Professor Haldane. One section of the apparatus is connected to an artery in the animal, while a second part is attached to the vein in the living animal. The arteries carry oxygen-containing blood to the heart, from which the oxygenated blood is carried to the organs and the tissues of the body. The blood, without the oxygen, then is forced back by the heart through the veins and into the lungs, where it again picks up oxygen and re-

peats the process. The autotector has a large container in which the animal's blood is supplied artificially with oxygen. This acts as the artificial lung. The blood from this lung is pumped into the artery of the animal and is made to circulate through the arterial system. Another pump attached to the vein takes the deoxygenated blood from the venous system back to the "lung," where it is recharged with oxygen and returned to the arteries, thus duplicating the blood circulation of the living animal.

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Editorials

DAILY WORKER and Comment

Excerpts of Gromyko's Speech

The address of Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko at Madison Square Garden Monday night, under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, was warmly applauded by the audience of 20,000, and has been widely quoted in the American press.

Excerpts from it follow:

I wish to thank the organizers of this meeting for their efforts and their desire to mark a notable date—the date of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America, which also coincides with the 26th Anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Union.

The tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America is a historic date. The importance of this date becomes even clearer when one looks back and appraises the past. Ten years ago two of the biggest countries of the world entered into normal relations, the establishment of which was persistently called forth by the fundamental interests of both countries. Looking back now, everyone can convince himself that this historic act has justified itself.

The past decade—since 1933—being the witness of tragic historical events which have left their mark on the life of many countries and peoples, has shown that the maintenance of normal and friendly relations between our countries is necessary and corresponds with the interests of not only the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States, but also with those of the other freedom-loving countries of the world. The present stage in the relations between both countries, characterized by the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between them, is not an accidental phenomenon but springs from the identity of the basic interests of the peoples of both countries in their present struggle against aggression.

The strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States in the course of the present struggle, has already yielded great benefits to peoples of both countries. But still greater possibilities exist, as they existed in the past, for the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

If these possibilities had been used more extensively in the past, humanity might not have experienced such tragedy as it is experiencing now.

One of the causes, and possibly the principal one, of the present war, forced upon the world by the

Hitlerite gang, was the lack of unity on the side of the strongest world powers in the task of preventing aggression. They say that history is a good teacher. If this is so, then the lesson of the past should be taken into full account. From this instructive historical experience one can only draw the conclusion that peace and security cannot be attained without the unity of the largest and the most powerful countries of the world. The lack of this unity has already cost humanity rivers of blood and tears, and countless sacrifices.

Only through the unity of the great peace-loving countries can a secure and lasting peace be provided and aggression prevented. In the struggle against aggression all freedom-loving countries and peoples must proceed from a full awareness of the significance of their efforts.

The Hitlerite armies are exerting all efforts toward the holding of the seized countries and regions. Nazi Germany and her satellites in Europe are trying and will try at any price to withstand the growing forces of the Allies.

Nevertheless, in spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy, despite his stubbornness, the fact is evident that the course of the war has turned in our favor. The strength of the enemy has been undermined. The Hitlerite armies of the present day are not the armies of 1942, and even more so, they are not the armies of 1941.

The defeats inflicted upon the enemy by the armed forces of the powerful Anglo-Soviet-American coalition have not only weakened in the military sense the strength of Nazi Germany, but have brought about the beginning of the disintegration of the criminal gang headed by her. The decayed fascist regime of Italy, which plunged the country into war in the interests of the Hitlerite gangsters, collapsed under the blows of the valiant Anglo-American troops.

The severe defeats already suffered by the Hitlerites on the Eastern Front and the successful operations of the Anglo-American forces in the Mediterranean theatre of war led to a change in the correlation of forces between Nazi Germany and her satellites on the one hand, and that of the United Nations on the other, in favor of the latter. The so-called Hitlerite European fortress, about which Nazi propaganda makes so much noise, is becoming more like a fortress under siege.

Its vulnerability lies not only in the fact that it has no roof, but also that its walls are capable of cracking and collapsing when serious blows are dealt upon them by

the forces of the Allies. Its vulnerability also consists in the fact that unbridled explosive material has been accumulated inside that fortress, in the form of the hatred and indignation of the peoples of Europe enslaved by Hitlerite Germany, who are impatiently awaiting their liberation from the Hitlerite yoke.

The question now cannot be as to who will win this war. The question now is how to speed the final defeat of Nazi Germany. The defeats already inflicted upon her have created a military-political situation favorable for the Allies, and they have also created an opportunity to inflict swift and decisive blows upon the enemy.

The utilization of this favorable military-political situation by the Allies makes it possible to speed up the collapse of Hitlerite Germany through powerful coordinated blows from the East and the West and thus reduce the common sacrifice of the Allies in achieving final victory.

The Soviet people are proud that in this struggle it has as its ally the great American people, from whom it receives a highly appreciated support in the form of military supplies, foodstuffs, etc., and whose sons are taking an increasingly greater part in the common struggle with arms in hand and who have already inflicted heavy blows upon the enemy.

There can be no doubt that the Nazi hangmen will pay in full for all the crimes they have committed, and are still committing against the innocent civilian population. The Soviet people will never forget and will not forgive the crimes of the Hitlerites committed against the peoples of the occupied territories of the Soviet Union.

The Nazi ringleaders, realizing the approach of their end will try, as they have done before, to bring disension into the ranks of the United Nations, to sow distrust among them. That is why the task of the peoples of the United Nations is the unmasking of Nazi propaganda and constant struggle against it.

The Moscow conference demonstrated to the whole world the strength of the Anglo-Soviet-American fighting comradeship. It demonstrated the firm determination of the Allied powers to use their strength and resources for the speediest defeat of Nazi Germany and her accomplices in Europe.

I wish to express my confidence that the present stage of Soviet-American relations will form a firm basis on which will be erected a building of still more active and efficient cooperation between our countries in the near future, in the period of the final stage of the war, as well as in the post-war period.

Soviets End Hitler's Dream of Balkan Bloc

By J. Viktorov

(Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 10.—On Hitler's orders the Ribbentrop outfit hurriedly drew up a project of a "Balkan Confederation." The Germans want included in this confederation Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The question of the "Balkan Confederation" was discussed during recent "visits" to Hitler's headquarters by the Croat puppet Pavelic, the Serbian "Premier" Nedlic, the Rumanian Premier Marshal Antonescu and the members of the Bulgarian Regency Council, Prince Coriol and Bogdan Filoff.

The Hungarians also received an invitation to join the projected confederation but chose to stay out on the pretext that Hungary is "not altogether a Balkan state." Obviously, the aim of the feverish activity of Hitlerite diplomacy in the Balkans is to strengthen Hitler's shattered position, adapt a "southeastern bastion" to the new conditions which "became quite unfavorable for Hitler Germany, especially after the collapse of Italian fascism and Italy's withdrawal from the axis."

During the spring of 1941 the Hitlerites regarded the Balkans a place d'armes for extensive military operations, a springboard for further thrusts to the near east.

When Hitler made his "thrust into the Balkans" he already planned the treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. Only the defeat of the Soviet Union could ensure the realization of the extensive plans of conquest which Hitler linked with the creation of the Balkans place d'armes: Two huge pincer prongs, one fanning through the Soviet south to the Caucasus and further, and the second through the Balkans to the near east "were to be closed" somewhere beyond the Caucasian mountain range.

The reverses suffered by Hitler on the Soviet German front left his Balkan place d'armes so as to say suspended in mid-air.

Then the Goebbels propaganda transformed the Balkan place d'armes from a springboard into a "southeastern bastion," a part of the system of Hitler's defense of a "European fortress."

One cannot speak of the calm prevailing in this bastion since it includes occupied Greece and Yugoslavia whose people are stubbornly fighting the Hitlerite invaders.

ITALY'S SURRENDER WEAKENED

HITLER'S HOLD IN BALKANS

A new element which sharpened the situation in the Balkans was Italy's withdrawing from the Axis. As a result, the Axis disintegration of Hitler's military political system in the Balkans began to crack.

On the one hand the collapse of Italian fascism and to a large degree Hitler's severe defeats in the USSR caused alarm and confusion among his Balkan vassals. On the other hand the same factors brought about the unprecedented surge of the anti-Hitler movement in the occupied Balkan countries.

To strengthen their political position in the Balkans the Germans initiated the above mentioned negotiations. As always the Hitlerites resorted to a double game. Utilizing the Italian "heritage" they solemnly resorted to the "independence" of Croatia promising the Croats, Dalmatians and a Balkan, now occupied by the Hungarians.

The same provinces Hitler shamelessly promised to Nedlic. The same series of steps included also the proclamation of the "independence" of Albania which, as is known was annexed by fascist Italy.

In his plans for a "Balkan Confederation" Hitler clearly was calculating that the rulers of these countries, having linked their fate with Hitler Germany must follow this path to the end.

Nevertheless as a bulwark these puppet governments are not much to speak of. It is sufficient to recall the complete failure of the mobilizations attempted by Pavelic in Croatia and Nedlic in Serbia. Yet one of Hitler's main tasks was the creation with the help of these puppet governments of armed forces for the defense of the Balkans and for a struggle against the growing People's Liberation movement.

INCREASED NAZI DIVERSIONS IN BALKANS

Approximate estimates place the German strength in the Balkans at 20 divisions. The question arises, then, have these divisions come in view of the shortage in the reserves experienced by Hitler on the Soviet-German front? An indirect reply to this question may be found in the report of the Swedish "Nya Dagbladet" of October 1 that reinforcements continue to arrive into Yugoslavia chiefly from France.

In the main, the German troops are concentrated in the western part of the Balkans and the German fascist press does not conceal the fact that this was made necessary due to the threat of an allied invasion.

As regards Germany's military position in the Balkans it is fully obvious that the combined blows at Hitlerite Germany from the west and the east would urgently speed the full victory of the anti-Hitler people's liberation struggle in the Balkans and compel the Hitlerite vassals to follow the example of Italy.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 11, 1938

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes said today that despite widespread Republican gains in Tuesday's election he still thinks it possible that President Roosevelt might be elected by liberal forces for a third term. "I think that if President Roosevelt had been running for reelection that he would have been elected."

VATICAN CITY.—A Catholic priest thrown out of a second story window of the Palace of Theodor Cardinal Imilizer during an attack by a Nazi mob Oct. 8 has since died. It was announced over the Vatican Radio Station yesterday. Uniformed Nazis perpetrated the attack.

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1943



Armistice Day

ARMISTICE DAY finds shining brightly on the horizon the promise of a new armistice, marking the unconditional surrender of Hitler Germany and its confederates. The vast sacrifices of the long war are bearing fruit. By comparison, we have hardly suffered, as have the European peoples, the British, the Chinese and especially the Soviet peoples. But in this country as elsewhere the great, overwhelming desire of the people is to speed up the total defeat of Hitler Germany and the Axis, and to hasten the just and durable peace promised by the Moscow conference.

On all sides we see accumulated the vast opportunities and the means for ending the war. To the tremendous victories of the Red Army and to the beginnings of our own mighty effort in the European theatre have now been added the accomplishments of the Allied conference in Moscow. As Churchill said in his most recent speech, the Red Army has wrecked the Wehrmacht. And now the agreement at Moscow has wrecked Hitler's hope of wrecking the Coalition by political means.

But even more has been accomplished. If Hitler's last speech means anything, it means that a deep crisis is now shaking both the German army and the German people. Stalin has said that they are face to face with catastrophe, and that complete collapse and defeat will be hastened by united Allied blows, by the second front.

In warning that we must not rely upon an immediate German collapse and that we must expect heavy battles in Western Europe, the British Prime Minister told us what is already well known but which can well stand repeating. We can contribute to speeding up victory only by fighting, and that means casualties.

Prime Minister Churchill says that the big battles in Western Europe are not to be expected before some time in 1944. Since the Moscow conference has solved some of the outstanding political problems that faced the Allies and found a common approach towards the solution of pending difficulties, we must assume that the question of when the second front shall take place is being decided on its military merits.

Undoubtedly, overcaution displayed in the past in some military circles may still play a role.

Labor and the people in this country can contribute best to shortening the war by rallying more firmly to the Commander-in-Chief and by speeding up the offensive against the internal enemies of the coalition and the administration foreign policy. They can demonstrate their will and determination to assure the successful conclusion of all military operations undertaken against the enemy, particularly all offensive operations aimed at rushing the complete defeat of Hitler Germany.

Victory Jitters

RUMORS of an early peace caused quite a panic on the Stock Exchange last Monday. Prices of stocks, bonds, and commodities dropped off quickly in a great wave of selling by investors who think the war's end is just around the corner. A long war, in other words, would make some of these money-changers in the temples happy; an early victory appears to have them jittery.

Whatever conclusions the hard-working majority of the country will draw from this disgusting spectacle, at least one thing is

sure: our people will not tolerate the influence of such moods on the course of the war. The overwhelming millions of our land want to win this war quickly; and in their minds, that is bound up with the earliest possible major offensive in western Europe.

It is Hitler that wants a long war. As he said in his frenzied speech two days ago, he is banking on time as his ally. That handful among us which is panicked at the thought of a short war and an early victory are only demonstrating how deep is the gulf between them and the nation's interest.

End the Rail Crisis

THOUGHTFUL Americans appreciate how impossible and intolerable is the current "crisis" on the railroads. The unions, unfortunately, are now taking a strike vote. Though they say that this is merely a threat, the mere discussion of striking against these nerve centers of our war production effort, is entirely out of order.

It is incumbent, however, on Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilizer, to do some quick revising of his own position on the matter of railroad wages. Mr. Vinson has fumbled around with this whole case, rejecting the eight cents-an-hour recommendation made by the emergency board, issuing fiat that there can be no real rise in wages to the railroads. With the facts known and acknowledged that the rail men have received no wage increases since a year before the stabilization machinery went into effect and that the cost of living has bounded upward, Vinson's new emergency board handed out a mere four cents-an-hour advance. This was rightly and promptly rejected by the railroad unions as not meeting the condition which confronts their membership.

Now the railroad corporations are suddenly discovered in the act of "generously" saying the eight-cent rise is OK. Why they do this can be readily understood. They have made such enormous profits that they fear an investigation will disclose that they can pay much more than the eight-cent rise.

Increased wages to the railroad men should be granted speedily and in adequate amounts. The words of President Roosevelt at his press conference Tuesday encourage the belief that such a move will receive the strong backing of the White House. Justice and national unity insist upon such a quick and adequate adherence to the rail workers' demands. The President's statement give hope that wage adjustments in line with the recent CIO convention, decisions will soon be forthcoming. Such action will go a long way to save and strengthen the entire economic stabilization program.



Appealing Margaret C. Russell of the War Savings Staff tucks up this new Treasury poster which will be seen from coast to coast. It pictures retailers slogan, "SAY YES." A drive is underway for Americans to buy additional War Stamps.

Letters From Our Readers

The Only Way

Ossining, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The possibility that the poll tax filibuster may succeed again causes me to suggest that every progressive person voluntarily pay an assessment of whatever amount until a certain goal is reached to help defray what the disfranchised millions owe to the poll-tax authorities. I can think of no more effective means of wiping out this unsightly blot on the shield of American democracy once and for all. I know it would entail a lot of energy and money but it is nothing when compared with the big dividends the abolition of this undemocratic disfranchisement would pay.

Right now, I, for one, am writing a demand to Senator Van Nuys to force the indispensable war measure out of the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. It must be passed at all costs because the colored millions abroad are looking to see which way we will go, and it would hasten the political doom of every "honorable" man who holds back our progress both in the South and North.

DOMINICK S.

Ed. Note: The poll taxers have seen to it that any such proposals as above are stymied. It is a crime in at least some of the states to pay the poll tax for someone else. The only way to get rid of the poll tax is to use all possible energy and strength to see that the Marcanonio anti-poll tax bill goes through the Senate and becomes law.

Torchin Criticizes PM

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: Enclosed please find copy of a letter which we have just sent to the editor of PM.

The letter speaks for itself, and indicates the position of our party toward those who would discredit the democratic procedure of PM. Sincerely yours,

MAX TORCHIN,
Executive Secretary,
Kings County ALP.

Nov. 5, 1943.

The Editor
PM
27 Sixth Ave.,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir:

Today's PM story of the count of ballots for City Councilmen is a miserable attempt to create comedy out of a democratic process.

Your reporter complains that

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

"confusion results from trying to find out who is elected." Naturally, since he was ignorantly trying to find this out before the count had been completed. Perhaps a "Ja" election, where the results are known in advance, would be less confusing to that confused gentleman.

He refers to the first PR count in 1936. If he were interested in facts instead of smart-alecky attacks on voting rights, he would ascertain that the year was 1937.

He employs a host of derivative terms to describe the procedure of counting the ballots—among them are: "mess," "blango," "panicky attitude," "outburst of passion," "insane," "littered," etc. Newspaper space is precious; your reporter might have used it to better advantage to indicate:

1. The fact that PR voting gives minority representation to hundreds of thousands of voters, who were denied representation under the old Aldermanic set-up.
2. The fact that widespread instruction and education by newspapers, churches, civil groups, unions, etc., will reduce the number of invalid ballots, and do more for democracy than reportorial sneering.
3. The fact that reactionary forces would like nothing better than to discredit PR—see the Daily News editorial last week.

May I suggest that you run a page of constructive reporting on the count, along the above lines, to correct the malicious mischief accomplished by your first story?

Sincerely yours,
MAX TORCHIN,
Executive Secretary.

Plenty of Wind
New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When Adam Lapin refers to the Senate debate on the Connally Resolution as "windy" he is on firm ground for the bulk of the debate was carried by defeatists who

moved heaven and earth to prevent action upon the resolution. One or two of the statements by the proponents of the resolution, or by those who favored an even stronger assertion, however, were deserving of some publicity. The picture was not all black. (At least so it appeared to one who has read every line of the debate in the Congressional Record.)

A FRIEND.

Smoke Screen

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: I want to express my appreciation for last Friday's editorial, "Cleveland and N. Y." The returns of the N. Y. Council election, though incomplete, already bear out the main point of your editorial, that where issues were squarely placed the candidate won the backing of the people. I want to make some further points as I see them in the light of your editorial.

The D. W. editorial wisely points to the actions of the Farley Democrats giving weight to false issues; I wish to add my point that the actions of the die-hard anti-Communists in the State Committee of the ALP did this also—and deliberately. They formed a non-partisan committee, whose slogan was "Vote Levy on Row C or D. Then Return to Your Own Party Line." There was no attempt to get out the labor vote as such. Gen. Haskell's candidacy was ignored.

A SHAPIRO.

Contributes and Proposes

New Bedford, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker: Enclosed you will find \$10 as a donation. Please credit one half for William Foster and the other for the Veteran Commander.

William Z. Foster's article in the Daily Worker of Oct. 30, "U. S. Policy at Moscow Parley," was very good, especially the last paragraph dealing with organized labor in this country and Great Britain.

I think that some progressive organizations should prepare for long term help for the Soviet people, on account of the great sacrifices suffered by them, and to try to help them financially, technically, economically and otherwise, to rebuild the devastated regions, towns, villages and cities, destroyed by Germany and its satellite gangsters.

JOSEPH DALOGA,
249 Erie St.